

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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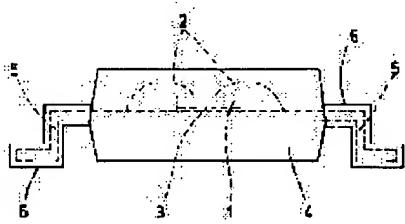
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(54) ELECTRONIC PART AND MANUFACTURE THEREFOR

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To solder parts easily firmly, by depositing a metal layer made of Sn containing Bi less than predetermined in percent on an electrode lead wire to be connected to the outside.

SOLUTION: A metal layer made of Sn containing by weight less than 4% Bi is deposited on an electrode lead wire 5 connected to the outside as an outermost metal layer 6. A semiconductor element is die-bonded on a Cu lead frame and is provided with a wiring connected to an external electrode. An underlayer Ni-plated film is formed on the electrode lead wire 5 to be connected to the outside of the semiconductor device subjected to plastic sealing and lead forming, and then Bi is deposited on the metal underlayer as an Sn-Bi alloy film. This can make it possible to easily mount electronic parts on a printed substrate or a circuit substrate with solder at a low temperature and to improve the reliability of the portion bonded with solder.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Electronic parts characterized by carrying out adhesion formation of the metal layer which comes to contain Bi less than 4% of the weight in the electrode lead wire for external connection at Sn.

[Claim 2] Electronic parts characterized by carrying out adhesion formation of the metal layer which to contain Bi less than 4% of the weight, and comes to contain Ag and Cu in the sum at Sn less than 4% of the weight to the electrode lead wire for external connection.

[Claim 3] Electronic parts to which it comes to carry out adhesion formation of the metal layer which becomes the electrode lead wire for external connection from the simple substance of Sn, Bi, Ag, and Cu, or the multilayer structure of an alloy, and Ag and Cu are characterized by the remainder being Sn by Bi less than 4% of the weight in the sum less than 4% of the weight by composition by the aforementioned whole metal layer.

[Claim 4] Electronic parts according to claim *, *, or * characterized by being formed on a substratum [in which the metal layer which carried out adhesion formation becomes the electrode lead wire for external connection from Cu or nickel] metal layer.

[Claim 5] It is the manufacture technique of the claim 1 or electronic parts according to claim *, *, or *, and current density is 1.5A/dm². The manufacture technique of the electronic parts characterized by carrying out adhesion formation of the metal layer with the following electroplating.

[Claim 6] The manufacture technique of the electronic parts which are the manufacture technique of the claim 1 or electronic parts according to claim *, *, or *, and are characterized by performing annealing processing after carrying out adhesion formation of the metal layer.

[Claim 7] The manufacture technique of the electronic parts which are the manufacture technique of the claim 1 or electronic parts according to claim *, *, or *, and are characterized by carrying out adhesion formation of the Au coat after carrying out adhesion formation of the metal layer.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to electronic parts and its manufacture technique, such as a semiconductor device.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] It enabled it to attach a semiconductor device in a printed circuit board or the circuit board by soldering easily conventionally by carrying out adhesion formation of the lead-tin (Pb-Sn) system solder layer beforehand at the electrode lead wire for external connection in a semiconductor device. Therefore, Pb was contained into the electrode lead-wire fraction for external connection at almost all semiconductor devices. Adhesion formation of the Pb-Sn system solder layer was carried out by plating or the DIP.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, soldering of the semiconductor device using the solder containing Pb is not desirable on an environmental cure. Then, by making a leadframe carry out adhesion formation of the palladium (Pd) which is the easy metal of soldering beforehand in recent years, while soldering arrival after an assembly is made unnecessary, the semiconductor device which does not contain Pb is introduced (for example, Nikkei electronics: no.622, p 17 and 1994).

However, if the material of an iron system is made to carry out adhesion formation of the Pd plating, since corrosion reaction would happen by the potential difference, the leadframe quality of the material had the problem that it was limited to copper material.

[0004] This invention is desirable on an environmental cure, and it is not limited to a lead of copper material, but, moreover, soldering offers easy electronic parts which can be performed firmly and its manufacture technique.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] It is characterized by electronic parts according to claim 1 carrying out adhesion formation of the metal layer which comes to contain Bi less than 4% of the weight in the electrode lead wire for external connection at Sn. According to the electronic parts according to claim 1, since Pb is not included in a metal layer, it is desirable on an environmental cure, and moreover, Bi is contained in Sn and an application object is not limited to a lead of copper material. Moreover, the melting point of Sn which achieves the duty of adhesion by Bi can be lowered, and electronic parts can be easily attached in a printed circuit board or the circuit board by soldering at low temperature. Furthermore, sufficient mechanical strength for a metal layer can be given, and also to a thermal fatigue, there can be few degradations, can solder to a printed circuit board or the circuit board firmly, and can raise the reliability of a soldered joint fraction.

[0006] It is characterized by carrying out adhesion formation of the metal layer to which for electronic parts according to claim 2 to contain Bi less than 4% of the weight, and come to contain Ag and Cu in the sum at Sn less than 4% of the weight to the electrode lead wire for external connection. According to the electronic parts according to claim 2, since Pb is not included in a metal layer, it is desirable on an environmental cure, and moreover, Bi is contained in Sn and an application object is not limited to a lead of copper material. Moreover, the melting point of Sn which achieves the duty of adhesion by Bi can be lowered, and electronic parts can be easily attached in a printed circuit board or the circuit board by soldering at low temperature. Moreover, sufficient mechanical strength for a metal layer can be given, and also to a thermal fatigue, there can be few degradations, can solder to a printed circuit board or the circuit board firmly, and can raise the reliability of a soldered joint fraction. Furthermore, soldering becomes much more easy by making a metal layer contain Ag and Cu.

[0007] Electronic parts according to claim 3 come to carry out adhesion formation of the metal layer which becomes the electrode lead wire for external connection from the simple substance of Sn, Bi, Ag, and Cu, or the multilayer structure of an alloy, and Ag and Cu are characterized by the remainder being Sn by Bi less than 4% of the weight in the sum less than 4% of the weight by composition by the whole metal layer. According to the electronic parts according to claim 3, since Pb is not included in a metal layer, it is desirable on an environmental cure, and moreover, Bi is contained in Sn and an application object is not limited to a lead of copper material. Moreover, the melting point of Sn which achieves the duty of adhesion by Bi can be lowered, and electronic parts can be easily attached in a printed circuit board or the circuit board by soldering at low temperature. Moreover, sufficient mechanical strength for a metal layer can be given, and also to a thermal fatigue, there can be few degradations, can solder to a printed circuit board or the circuit board firmly, and can raise the reliability of a soldered joint fraction. Furthermore, soldering becomes much more easy by making a metal layer contain Ag and Cu.

[0008] It is characterized by forming electronic parts according to claim 4 on a substratum [in which the metal layer which carried out adhesion formation becomes the electrode lead wire for external connection from Cu or nickel in the claim 1, the claim 2, or the claim 3] metal layer. According to the electronic parts according to claim 4, a few junction of an aging can be obtained by having formed the metal layer on the substratum metal layer which consists of Cu or nickel in addition to the operation of the claim 1, the claim 2, or the claim 3.

[0009] For a claim 5, it is the manufacture technique of the claim 1 or electronic parts according to claim *, *, or *, and current density is 1.5A/dm². It is characterized by carrying out adhesion formation of the metal layer by the following electroplating methods. According to the manufacture technique of electronic parts according to claim 5, current density is 1.5A/dm². By carrying out adhesion formation of the metal layer by the following electroplating methods, the particle size of the metal layer adhering to the electrode lead wire for external connection becomes small, and soldering to the circuit board and the printed circuit board of the electrode lead wire for external connection can be performed easily.

[0010] A claim 6 is the manufacture technique of the claim 1 or electronic parts according to claim *, *, or *, and after carrying out adhesion formation of the metal layer, it is characterized by performing annealing processing. According to the manufacture technique of electronic parts according to claim 6, by performing annealing processing after adhesion formation of a metal layer, Sn is spread for a material, an alloy layer can be formed, surface Sn concentration can fall, and a whisker can be prevented.

[0011] A claim 7 is the manufacture technique of the claim 1 or electronic parts according to claim *, *, or *, and after carrying out adhesion formation of the metal layer, it is characterized by carrying out adhesion formation of the Au coat. According to the manufacture technique of electronic parts according to claim 7, the oxidization to the electrode lead wire for external connection can be prevented, and anchoring by soldering to the circuit board and the printed circuit board of the electrode lead wire for external connection can be performed easily.

[0012]

[Embodiments of the Invention] The electronic parts of this invention were replaced with the electrode lead wire for external connection as a metal layer of the outermost layer which carries out adhesion formation at the conventional Pb-Sn system solder, and the Sn-Bi system alloy with which the bismuth (Bi) was mixed as a metal which reduces the melting point to Sn (232 degrees C of melting points) which mainly achieves the duty of adhesion was used for them. Moreover, Ag and Cu were chosen as an addition metal for making easy soldering of the electrode lead wire for external connection. That is, Ag and Cu are added, using an Sn-Bi system alloy as a metal layer of the outermost layer of the electrode lead wire for external connection of electronic parts. In addition, any of only one of the two's addition or both addition are sufficient either, and it is not necessary to add about Ag and Cu. When adding, in the amount of said, the direction of Ag is [an effect] size compared with Cu.

[0013] In addition, when Ag or Cu is added, it is easy to melt Ag and Cu that soldering becomes easy to Sn. That is, it becomes easy to melt Ag and Cu by the side of lead wire to Sn in the soldering paste at the time of soldering, and soldering becomes easy. On the other hand, since there are few contents of Bi as less than 4 % of the weight, in order to prevent oxidization of Sn, it becomes the enhancement in soldering nature by carrying out adhesion formation of the Au plating coat.

[0014] Here, the content of Bi was made into less than 4 % of the weight for the plating crack the base of electrode lead wire is in sight at the time of a bending occurring, when it was 4 % of the weight or more (refer to Table 1).

[0015]

[Table 1]

B i 含有量	リード曲げ加工性
0 % Bi	クラックなし
1 % Bi	クラックなし
2 % Bi	クラックなし
3 % Bi	クラック
4 % Bi	クラック (素地見え)
5 % Bi	クラック (素地見え)
10 % Bi	クラック (素地見え)

[0016] If the base of an electrode lead is in sight, since oxidization of a base will happen, joining to a soldering paste will become inadequate and a bonding strength will be affected [big], the content of Bi influences the reliability of the soldered joint section greatly. In addition, at 3 % of the weight in table 1, it is the mere crack a base is not in sight, and there is especially no big influence in the reliability of the soldered joint section. A bonding-strength test result is shown in the drawing 2 and the drawing 3. This bonding-strength examination is an examination with consideration to the term after a semiconductor package is actually manufactured until it is mounted by the set manufacturer. Drawing 2 is the case where the quality of the material of the electrode lead wire for external connection is an iron system, and if no less than 10% of Bi is put in, a bonding strength will fall greatly. Moreover, drawing 3 is the quality of the material of a copper system, and if the content of Bi exceeds 4% as compared with present Sn-Pb, a bonding strength will fall. In addition, "after mount" is the example which manufactured the semiconductor package, mounted immediately after it, and measured the bonding strength among drawing. Other pretreatments assume the archive from a manufacture to a package.

[0017] for the enhancement in soldering nature, it is called less than 3% of the weight of Ag, and about 1% of the weight of Cu --

as -- the sum -- less than 4% of the weight of within the limits -- Ag or Cu -- one side was added as it is few Moreover, Ag is added less than 4% of the weight, for example, it is good also as 0 % of the weight, and it is [Cu adds Cu less than 4% of the weight, and] good also considering Ag as 0 % of the weight. It is higher to make [many] Ag, if the total addition was the same for an effect.

[0018] In addition, the addition of Ag and Cu could be less than 4 % of the weight because a precipitation becomes early, a front face irregularity-ized and became granulative, and it would become easy to generate electric short [poor] and the improvement effect of soldering would become weak further according to a migration phenomenon, if it is exceeded. Although it is better to perform addition of Ag and Cu since a metal layer tended to oxidize at the time of adhesion formation, when forming the metal layer of Sn-Bi in the electrode lead wire for external connection by the dipping method (penetration method), when forming a metal layer with electroplating, non-electric-field plating, etc., there is little oxidization of a metal layer at the time of adhesion formation, and it is not necessary to perform addition of Ag and Cu at it. However, it is more desirable to add Ag and Cu, since it is considered to oxidize at prolonged neglect or a next process at the time of the connection with a substrate etc.

[0019] Moreover, in case adhesion formation is carried out at the electrode lead wire for external connection, it is good also as a metal layer of the multilayer structure of the simple substance of Sn, Bi, Ag, and Cu, or an alloy, and in this case, at the time of soldering of the electrode lead wire for external connection, a metal layer carries out melting, is mixed and it not only adheres as one alloy layer, but it becomes uniform composition. Moreover, before carrying out adhesion formation of the metal layer, substratum metal layers, such as Cu or nickel, are formed in the electrode lead wire for external connection at the electrode lead wire for external connection, and it can consider as a few junction of an aging by carrying out adhesion formation of the metal layer on this substratum metal layer. That is, generally the bottom of a substratum metal layer (nickel or Cu) is Fe / nickel alloy, or Cu. Although this Fe / nickel alloy, or Cu may deteriorate by passing a process (formation or oxidization of a compound), and may worsen the adherability of a metal layer, and a crack may generate it to a part for the joint by the aging and it may result in an open circuit, if the substratum metal layer is prepared as mentioned above, it can avoid such a problem.

[0020] Moreover, as the manufacture technique of electronic parts, it is a metal layer Current density 1.5A/dm² Electroplating is carried out on condition that the following. It is current density 1.5A/dm² It considered as the following because a particle diameter changed and soldering nature deteriorated with current density. That is, if current density is large, a particle diameter will become large, soldering nature becomes bad, and it is current density 1.5A/dm². By making it below, particle size of the grain which constitutes the metal layer adhering to the electrode lead wire for external connection can be made small, and, as a result, electrode lead wire for external connection can be easily soldered now.

[0021] It is as follows when the above is collected. That is, it is characterized by having carried out adhesion formation of the metal layer which contained Bi less than 4% of the weight in Sn as a metal layer of the outermost layer, that is, covering to the electrode lead wire for external connection. And in it, Ag is contained in less than 4 more% of the weight of the domain in the metal layer which contained Bi less than 4% of the weight in Sn, Cu is contained in less than 4% of the weight of the domain, or Ag and Cu are contained in less than 4% of the weight of the domain in the sum in it. Furthermore, adhesion formation of the Au coat is carried out in order to carry out annealing processing in order to prevent a whisker, since the content of Bi decreases, and to raise soldering nature. In addition, adhesion formation of the Au coat is carried out 0.1 micrometers or less in between from a unit atomic layer. The purpose which carries out adhesion formation of the Au coat is for lessening oxidization of Sn-Bi, and adhesion formation is carried out for avoiding that Au coat becomes thick and becomes a cost rise 0.1 micrometers or less in between from a unit atomic layer, and it has sufficient oxidation resistance by 0.1 micrometers or less. Moreover, although there is Ag, Cu, or the inclusion domain of both them with less than 4 % of the weight, this exceeds 0 % of the weight, and is less than 4 % of the weight.

[0022] Here, an operation of addition of Ag and Cu is explained. The configuration of Ag+Cu solves the technical problem of three kinds of following Sn oxidization advance in the order of a process, and synthesizes and solves four kinds of technical problems of the soldering nature after Sn oxidization.

A: It is the A1:dipping method (in order to soak in what was fused, Sn tends to oxidize) at the time of formation of a metal layer. Ag+Cu is made to contain less than 4% of the weight for antioxidizing of Sn. Even when Ag and Cu are independent, they are good. In addition, if it is the same amount, Ag of the effect of antioxidizing is higher.

[0023] A2: Electroplating (there is little oxidization of Sn)

When Ag+Cu took the back process into consideration, made it more desirable to contain.

B: Oxidization is looked at by Sn of a lead metal layer by the examination of 85 degrees C / 85% / 16 hours which is equivalent to one year every day of Japan to being left by the case of being long for about one year after a lead is manufactured before actually being used. It is good to make the antioxidizing contain Ag+Cu less than 4% of the weight. Even when Ag and Cu are independent, they are good. In addition, if it is the same amount, Ag of the effect of antioxidizing is higher.

[0024] C: The technical-problem C1:soldering paste when soldering electronic parts to a substrate etc. and Sn of a lead metal layer oxidize. It is good to make the antioxidizing contain Ag+Cu less than 4% of the weight. Even when Ag and Cu are independent, they are good. In addition, if it is the same amount, Ag of the effect of antioxidizing is higher.

C2: If there is oxidization of Sn, soldering of the electronic parts by the soldering paste will be difficult, and a reliability will fall. As the solution, it is good to make Ag+Cu contain less than 4% of the weight. Even when Ag and Cu are independent, they are good. In addition, Ag+Cu acts as follows. That is, Ag+Cu in a lead metal layer is soluble in Sn in a soldering paste, even if there is oxidization of Sn, soldering becomes easy, the bond strength of a lead, a substrate, and a soldering paste is high, and a reliability improves.

[0025] As mentioned above, although the effect of Ag+Cu was as finally having stated to the term of C2, the antioxidizing effect in the process of the gradual term of A1, B, and C1 was also compounded the middle. if it puts in another way -- antioxidizing of Sn in each item of A, B, and C -- soldering -- it will be said that it is easy, therefore the bond strength of a lead, a substrate, and a soldering paste is high, and a reliability improves

[0026]

[Example] Next, a concrete example is explained using drawing 1. Drawing 1 shows the front view of the semiconductor device used as electronic parts, and 1 is a metal layer for in a die bond agent and 4, the resin for molding and 5 making electrode lead wire for external connection, and 6 making [a semiconductor device and 2 / a metal wire and 3] easy anchoring to a printed circuit board or the circuit board.

[0027] On the leadframe of example 1 copper material, die bond of the semiconductor device is carried out, and a wiring with an external electrode is also performed. To the electrode lead wire for external connection of the semiconductor device which the resin seal and the lead manipulation ended It is the Sn-Bi alloy layer (metal layer) which contains Bi 2% of the weight on the substratum metal layer further after forming a substratum nickel plating layer (substratum metal layer) with a thickness of 1-3 micrometers Current density 1.0A/dm² Adhesion formation was carried out at 10 micrometers in thickness.

[0028] Die bond of the semiconductor device is carried out on the leadframe of example 2 iron-nickel material. To the electrode lead wire for external connection of the semiconductor device which a wiring with an external electrode is also performed and the resin seal and the lead manipulation ended It is the Sn-Bi alloy layer (metal layer) which contains Bi 2% of the weight on the substratum metal layer further after forming a substratum Cu plating layer (substratum metal layer) with a thickness of 1-2 micrometers Current density 1.5A/dm² Adhesion formation was carried out at 12 micrometers in thickness.

[0029] Like example 3 example 1, after forming a substratum nickel layer (substratum metal layer) in the electrode lead wire for external connection of the copper material which the resin seal and the lead manipulation ended, it dipped into Sn-Bi-Ag (85-10 to 5 % of the weight) which 280 degrees is made to heat, and adhesion formation of the metal layer with a thickness of 20 micrometers was carried out.

[0030]

[Effect of the Invention] According to the electronic parts according to claim 1, since Pb is not included in a metal layer, it is desirable on an environmental cure, and moreover, Bi is contained in Sn and an application object is not limited to a lead of copper material. Moreover, the melting point of Sn which achieves the duty of adhesion by Bi can be lowered, and electronic parts can be easily attached in a printed circuit board or the circuit board by soldering at low temperature. Furthermore, sufficient mechanical strength for a metal layer can be given, and also to a thermal fatigue, there can be few degradations, can solder to a printed circuit board or the circuit board firmly, and can raise the reliability of a soldered joint fraction.

[0031] According to the electronic parts according to claim 2, since Pb is not included in a metal layer, it is desirable on an environmental cure, and moreover, Bi is contained in Sn and an application object is not limited to a lead of copper material. Moreover, the melting point of Sn which achieves the duty of adhesion by Bi can be lowered, and electronic parts can be easily attached in a printed circuit board or the circuit board by soldering at low temperature. Moreover, sufficient mechanical strength for a metal layer can be given, and also to a thermal fatigue, there can be few degradations, can solder to a printed circuit board or the circuit board firmly, and can raise the reliability of a soldered joint fraction. Furthermore, soldering becomes much more easy by making a metal layer contain Ag and Cu.

[0032] According to the electronic parts according to claim 3, since Pb is not included in a metal layer, it is desirable on an environmental cure, and moreover, Bi is contained in Sn and an application object is not limited to a lead of copper material. Moreover, the melting point of Sn which achieves the duty of adhesion by Bi can be lowered, and electronic parts can be easily attached in a printed circuit board or the circuit board by soldering at low temperature. Moreover, sufficient mechanical strength for a metal layer can be given, and also to a thermal fatigue, there can be few degradations, can solder to a printed circuit board or the circuit board firmly, and can raise the reliability of a soldered joint fraction. Furthermore, soldering becomes much more easy by making a metal layer contain Ag and Cu.

[0033] According to the electronic parts according to claim 4, a few junction of an aging can be obtained by having formed the metal layer on the substratum metal layer which consists of Cu or nickel in addition to the effect of the claim 1, the claim 2, or the claim 3. According to the manufacture technique of electronic parts according to claim 5, current density is 1.5A/dm². By carrying out adhesion formation of the metal layer by the following electroplating methods, the particle size of the metal layer adhering to the electrode lead wire for external connection becomes small, and soldering to the circuit board and the printed circuit board of the electrode lead wire for external connection can be performed easily.

[0034] According to the manufacture technique of electronic parts according to claim 6, by performing annealing processing after adhesion formation of a metal layer, Sn is spread for a material, an alloy layer can be formed, surface Sn concentration can fall, and a whisker can be prevented. According to the manufacture technique of electronic parts according to claim 7, the oxidization to the electrode lead wire for external connection can be prevented, and anchoring by soldering to the circuit board and the printed circuit board of the electrode lead wire for external connection can be performed easily.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the front view of the electronic parts of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the property view showing the relation between Bi content in the Sn-Bi alloy in the quality of the material of an iron system, and a bonding strength.

[Drawing 3] It is the property view showing the relation between Bi content in the Sn-Bi alloy in the quality of the material of a copper system, and a bonding strength.

[Description of Notations]

5 Electrode Lead Wire for External Connection

6 Metal Layer

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ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To solder parts easily firmly, by depositing a metal layer made of Sn containing Bi less than predetermined in percent on an electrode lead wire to be connected to the outside.

SOLUTION: A metal layer made of Sn containing by weight less than 4% Bi is deposited on an electrode lead wire 5 connected to the outside as an outermost metal layer 6. A semiconductor element is die-bonded on a Cu lead frame and is provided with a wiring connected to an external electrode. An underlayer Ni-plated film is formed on the electrode lead wire 5 to be connected to the outside of the semiconductor device subjected to plastic sealing and lead forming, and then Bi is deposited on the metal underlayer as an Sn-Bi alloy film. This can make it possible to easily mount electronic parts on a printed substrate or a circuit substrate with solder at a low temperature and to improve the reliability of the portion bonded with solder.

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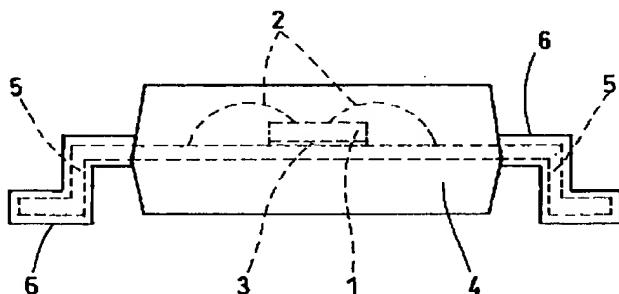
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(54)【発明の名称】 電子部品およびその製造方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 環境対策上好ましく、銅材のリードに限定されず、しかも半田付けが容易でかつ強固に行える電子部品およびその製造方法を得る。

【解決手段】 外部接続用電極リード線5に、SnにBiを4重量%未満、AgとCuを合計で4重量%未満含有してなる金属層6を付着形成したことを特徴とするものである。



5 外部接続用電極リード線

6 金属層

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 外部接続用電極リード線に、SnにBiを4重量%未満含有してなる金属層を付着形成したことを特徴とする電子部品。

【請求項2】 外部接続用電極リード線に、SnにBiを4重量%未満、AgとCuを合計で4重量%未満含有してなる金属層を付着形成したことを特徴とする電子部品。

【請求項3】 外部接続用電極リード線に、Sn, Bi, Ag, Cuの単体もしくは合金の多層構造からなる金属層を付着形成してなり、前記金属層の全体組成でBiが4重量%未満、AgとCuが合計で4重量%未満、残りがSnであることを特徴とする電子部品。

【請求項4】 外部接続用電極リード線に付着形成した金属層が、CuもしくはNiからなる下地金属層上に形成されていることを特徴とする請求項1または請求項2または請求項3記載の電子部品。

【請求項5】 請求項1または請求項2または請求項3または請求項4記載の電子部品の製造方法であって、電流密度が $1.5\text{ A}/\text{dm}^2$ 以下の電気めっき法によって金属層を付着形成することを特徴とする電子部品の製造方法。

【請求項6】 請求項1または請求項2または請求項3または請求項4記載の電子部品の製造方法であって、金属層を付着形成した後、アニール処理を施すことを特徴とする電子部品の製造方法。

【請求項7】 請求項1または請求項2または請求項3または請求項4記載の電子部品の製造方法であって、金属層を付着形成した後、Au皮膜を付着形成することを特徴とする電子部品の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、半導体装置等の電子部品およびその製造方法に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、半導体装置における外部接続用電極リード線には、予め鉛-錫(Pb-Sn)系半田層を付着形成しておくことにより、容易にプリント基板や回路基板に半導体装置を半田付けによって取付けることができるようになっていた。したがって、ほとんどの半導体装置には、外部接続用電極リード線部分にPbを含有していた。そのPb-Sn系半田層はめっきまたはディップによって付着形成されていた。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、Pbを含む半田を用いての半導体装置の半田付けは環境対策上好ましくない。そこで近年、半田付けの容易な金属であるパラジウム(Pd)を予めリードフレームに付着形成させておくことで、組み立て後の半田付着を不要にするとともに、Pbを含まない半導体装置が紹介されている(例え

ば、日経エレクトロニクス: no. 622, p 17, 1994)。しかし、Pdめっきは、鉄系の材料に付着形成させると、電位差により腐食反応が起こるため、リードフレーム材質は銅材に限定されるという問題があった。

【0004】この発明は、環境対策上好ましく、銅材のリードに限定されず、しかも半田付けが容易でかつ強固に行える電子部品およびその製造方法を提供するものである。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項1記載の電子部品は、外部接続用電極リード線に、SnにBiを4重量%未満含有してなる金属層を付着形成したことを特徴とするものである。請求項1記載の電子部品によると、金属層にPbを含まないので環境対策上好ましく、しかもSnにBiを含有したものであって適用対象が銅材のリードに限定されない。また、Biによって接着の役目を果たすSnの融点を下げることができ、低い温度で電子部品をプリント基板や回路基板に半田付けによって容易に取付けることができる。さらに、金属層に十分な機械的強度を持たせることができ、熱疲労に対しても劣化が少なく、プリント基板や回路基板に強固に半田付けでき、半田接合部分の信頼性を高めることができる。

【0006】請求項2記載の電子部品は、外部接続用電極リード線に、SnにBiを4重量%未満、AgとCuを合計で4重量%未満含有してなる金属層を付着形成したことを特徴とするものである。請求項2記載の電子部品によると、金属層にPbを含まないので環境対策上好ましく、しかもSnにBiを含有したものであって適用対象が銅材のリードに限定されない。また、Biによって接着の役目を果たすSnの融点を下げることができ、低い温度で電子部品をプリント基板や回路基板に半田付けによって容易に取付けることができる。また、金属層に十分な機械的強度を持たせることができ、熱疲労に対しても劣化が少なく、プリント基板や回路基板に強固に半田付けでき、半田接合部分の信頼性を高めることができる。

【0007】請求項3記載の電子部品は、外部接続用電極リード線に、Sn, Bi, Ag, Cuの単体もしくは合金の多層構造からなる金属層を付着形成してなり、金属層の全体組成でBiが4重量%未満、AgとCuが合計で4重量%未満、残りがSnであることを特徴とするものである。請求項3記載の電子部品によると、金属層にPbを含まないので環境対策上好ましく、しかもSnにBiを含有したものであって適用対象が銅材のリードに限定されない。また、Biによって接着の役目を果たすSnの融点を下げることができ、低い温度で電子部品をプリント基板や回路基板に半田付けによって容易に取付けることができる。また、金属層に十分な機械的強度

40 40 40 50 50 50

を持たせることができ、熱疲労に対しても劣化が少なく、プリント基板や回路基板に強固に半田付けでき、半田接合部分の信頼性を高めることができる。さらに、金属層にAgとCuを含有させることで、半田付けが一層容易になる。

【0008】請求項4記載の電子部品は、請求項1または請求項2または請求項3において、外部接続用電極リード線に付着形成した金属層が、CuもしくはNiからなる下地金属層上に形成されていることを特徴とするものである。請求項4記載の電子部品によると、請求項1または請求項2または請求項3の作用に加え、金属層をCuもしくはNiからなる下地金属層上に形成したことで、経時変化の少ない接合を得ることができる。

【0009】請求項5は、請求項1または請求項2または請求項3または請求項4記載の電子部品の製造方法であって、電流密度が1.5A/dm²以下の電気メッキ法によって金属層を付着形成することを特徴とするものである。請求項5記載の電子部品の製造方法によると、電流密度が1.5A/dm²以下の電気メッキ法によって金属層を付着形成することにより、外部接続用電極リード線に付着する金属層の粒径が小さくなり、外部接続用電極リード線の回路基板やプリント基板への半田付けを容易に行うことができる。

【0010】請求項6は、請求項1または請求項2または請求項3または請求項4記載の電子部品の製造方法であって、金属層を付着形成した後、アニール処理を施すことを特徴とするものである。請求項6記載の電子部品の製造方法によると、金属層の付着形成後にアニール処理を施すことにより、Snが素材に拡散して合金層が形成され、表面のSn濃度が低下しウイスカーを防止することができる。

【0011】請求項7は、請求項1または請求項2または請求項3または請求項4記載の電子部品の製造方法であって、金属層を付着形成した後、Au皮膜を付着形成することを特徴とするものである。請求項7記載の電子部品の製造方法によると、外部接続用電極リード線への酸化を防ぐことができ、外部接続用電極リード線の回路基板やプリント基板への半田付けによる取付けを容易に行うことができる。

【0012】

【発明の実施の形態】この発明の電子部品は、外部接続用電極リード線に付着形成する最外層の金属層として、従来のPb-Sn系半田に代えて、主として接着の役目を果たすSn(融点232°C)に、その融点を低下させる金属としてビスマス(Bi)を混ぜたSn-Bi系合金を採用した。また、外部接続用電極リード線の半田付けを容易にするための添加金属としてAgとCuを選択した。すなわち、電子部品の外部接続用電極リード線の最外層の金属層として、Sn-Bi系合金を用い、AgとCuを添加している。なお、AgとCuについては、

いずれか片方だけの添加もしくは両方の添加のいずれでもよく、また添加しなくてもよい。添加する場合には、同量ではCuに比べてAgの方が効果が大である。

【0013】なお、AgまたはCuを添加すると、半田付けが容易になるのは、Snに対してAgやCuが溶解し易いためである。すなわち、半田付け時の半田ペースト中のSnに対してリード線側のAgやCuが溶解し易くなり、半田付けが容易になるのである。一方、Biの含有量が4重量%未満と少ないため、Snの酸化を防止するためにAuめっき皮膜を付着形成することで、半田付け性の向上になる。

【0014】ここで、Biの含有量を4重量%未満としたのは、4重量%以上であると、曲げ加工時に電極リード線の素地が見えるめっきクラックが発生するためである(表1参照)。

【0015】

【表1】

Bi含有量	リード曲げ加工性
0% Bi	クラックなし
1% Bi	クラックなし
2% Bi	クラックなし
3% Bi	クラック
4% Bi	クラック(素地見え)
5% Bi	クラック(素地見え)
10% Bi	クラック(素地見え)

【0016】電極リードの素地が見ると、素地の酸化が起こり、半田ペーストとの接合が不十分となり、接合強度に大きな影響を及ぼすことから、Biの含有量は半田接合部の信頼性に大きく影響する。なお、表1中3重量%では、素地の見えない単なるクラックであり、半田接合部の信頼性に特に大きな影響はない。図2および図3に、接合強度試験結果を示す。この接合強度試験は、実際に半導体パッケージが製造されてから、セットメーカーで実装されるまでの期間を考慮した試験である。図2は、外部接続用電極リード線の材質が鉄系の場合であり、10%ものBiを入れると接合強度は大きく低下する。また、図3は銅系の材質であり、現行のSn-Pbと比較して、Biの含有量が4%を超えると接合強度は低下する。なお、図中「after mount」とは、半導体パッケージを製造し、その後に実装して接合強度を測定した例である。その他の前処理は、製造から実装までの保管を想定したものである。

【0017】半田付け性の向上のために、例えば3重量%未満のAgや1重量%程度のCuというように、合計で4重量%未満の範囲内でAgとCuの何れか少なくとも一方を添加した。また、例えばAgを4重量%未満添加してCuは0重量%としてもよく、またCuを4重量

%未満添加してAgを0重量%としてもよい。合計の添加量が同じなら、Agを多くした方が効果が高い。

【0018】なお、Ag、Cuの添加量が4重量%未満としたのは、それを超えると析出が早くなり、表面が凹凸化してザラザラになり、またマイグレーション現象によって電気的ショート不良を発生し易くなり、さらに半田付けの改善効果が弱くなるからである。外部接続用電極リード線にSn-Biの金属層をディップ法(浸透法)により形成する場合には、付着形成時に金属層が酸化され易いので、AgとCuの添加は行った方がよいが、電気めっきや無電界めっき等で金属層を形成する場合には、付着形成時に金属層の酸化は少なく、AgとCuの添加は行わなくてもよい。ただ、長時間の放置あるいは後の工程で基板との接続時などに酸化されることが考えられるので、AgとCuは添加した方が好ましい。

【0019】また、外部接続用電極リード線に付着形成する際に、1つの合金層として付着するだけでなく、Sn、Bi、Ag、Cuの単体もしくは合金などの多層構造の金属層としてもよく、この場合、外部接続用電極リード線の半田付け時に金属層が溶融して混ざり合い、均一な組成になる。また、外部接続用電極リード線に金属層を付着形成する前に、外部接続用電極リード線にCuもしくはNi等の下地金属層を形成しておき、この下地金属層の上に金属層を付着形成することにより、経時変化の少ない接合とすることができる。つまり、下地金属層(NiもしくはCu)の下は、一般にFe/Ni合金またはCuである。このFe/Ni合金またはCuは、工程を経過することで変質し(化合物の形成もしくは酸化)、金属層の付着性を悪くし、経時変化によってその接合部分にクラックが生成し、断線に至る可能性があるが、上記のように下地金属層を設けておくと、そのような問題を回避することができる。

【0020】また、電子部品の製造方法としては、金属層を電流密度1.5A/dm²以下の条件で電気めっきする。電流密度を1.5A/dm²以下としたのは、電流密度によって粒子径が変化し、半田付け性が劣化するからである。つまり、電流密度が大きいと粒子径が大きくなってしまって半田付け性が悪くなり、電流密度1.5A/dm²以下にすることにより外部接続用電極リード線に付着する金属層を構成する粒子の粒径を小さくすることができ、その結果、外部接続用電極リード線の半田付けが容易に行えるようになる。

【0021】以上をまとめると、以下のようなになる。すなわち、外部接続用電極リード線に、最外層の金属層としてSnにBiを4重量%未満含有した金属層を付着形成し、つまり被覆したことを特徴とするものである。そして、SnにBiを4重量%未満含有した金属層に、さらに4重量%未満の範囲でAgを含有し、または4重量%未満の範囲でCuを含有し、または合計で4重量%未満の範囲でAgとCuを含有する。さらに、Biの含有

量が少なくなるためウイスカーを防止するためアニール処理をし、また半田付け性を向上させる目的でAu皮膜を付着形成する。なお、単位原子層から0.1μm以下の間にAu皮膜を付着形成する。Au皮膜を付着形成する目的は、Sn-Biの酸化を少なくするためであり、単位原子層から0.1μm以下の間に付着形成するのには、Au皮膜が厚くなつてコストアップになるのを避けるためであり、0.1μm以下で十分な耐酸化性がある。また、AgまたはCuまたはそれら両方の含有範囲は4重量%未満とあるが、これは0重量%を超えて4重量%未満ということである。

【0022】ここで、AgとCuの添加の作用について説明する。Ag+Cuの構成は、以下の3種類のSn酸化進行の課題を工程順に解決し、かつSn酸化後の半田付け性の4種類の課題を総合して解決するものである。

A：金属層の形成時

A1：ディップ法(溶融したものに漬けるため、Snが酸化し易い)

Snの酸化防止のために、Ag+Cuを4重量%未満含有させる。AgとCuは、単独でもよい。なお、酸化防止の効果は、同じ量ならAgの方が高い。

【0023】A2：電気めっき法(Snの酸化は少ない)

Ag+Cuは、後工程を考慮すると含有させた方が望ましい。

B：リードが製造されてから実際に使用されるまでに、長い場合で1年程度放置されることに対して日本の日常1年分に相当する85°C/85%/16時間の試験で、リード金属層のSnに酸化が見られる。その酸化防止に、Ag+Cuを4重量%未満含有させるとよい。AgとCuは単独でもよい。なお、酸化防止の効果は、同じ量ならAgの方が高い。

【0024】C：基板などに電子部品を半田付けするときの課題

C1：半田ペースト、リード金属層のSnが酸化する。その酸化防止に、Ag+Cuを4重量%未満含有させるとよい。AgとCuは単独でもよい。なお、酸化防止の効果は、同じ量ならAgの方が高い。

C2：Snの酸化があると、半田ペーストによる電子部品の半田付けが困難で、信頼性が低下する。その解決策として、Ag+Cuを4重量%未満含有させるとよい。AgとCuは単独でもよい。なお、Ag+Cuは以下のように作用する。つまり、半田ペースト中のSnにリード金属層中のAg+Cuが溶解し、Snの酸化があつても半田付けが容易となり、リードと基板と半田ペーストとの付着強度が高く、信頼性が向上する。

【0025】以上のように、Ag+Cuの効果は、最終的にはC2の項に述べた通りであるが、途中段階のA1、B、C1の項の工程での酸化防止効果も複合されたものとなる。言い換えれば、A、B、Cの各項でのSn

の酸化防止が、半田付け容易ということになり、したがってリードと基板と半田ペーストとの付着強度が高く、信頼性が向上する。

【0026】

【実施例】次に、図1を用いて具体的な実施例について説明する。図1は、電子部品となる半導体装置の正面図を示しており、1は半導体素子、2は金属ワイヤ、3はダイボンド剤、4は成形用樹脂、5は外部接続用電極リード線、6はプリント基板や回路基板への取付けを容易にするための金属層である。

【0027】実施例1

銅材のリードフレーム上に半導体素子がダイボンドされ、外部電極との配線も施され、樹脂封止およびリード加工の終了した半導体装置の外部接続用電極リード線に、厚さ1~3μmの下地Niめっき膜(下地金属層)を形成した後、さらにその下地金属層上にBiを2重量%含むSn-Bi合金膜(金属層)を電流密度1.0A/dm²で厚さ1.0μmに付着形成した。

【0028】実施例2

鉄ニッケル材のリードフレーム上に半導体素子がダイボンドされ、外部電極との配線も施され、樹脂封止およびリード加工の終了した半導体装置の外部接続用電極リード線に、厚さ1~2μmの下地Cuめっき膜(下地金属層)を形成した後、さらにその下地金属層上にBiを2重量%含むSn-Bi合金膜(金属層)を電流密度1.5A/dm²で厚さ1.2μmに付着形成した。

【0029】実施例3

実施例1と同様にして、樹脂封止およびリード加工の終了した銅材の外部接続用電極リード線に、下地Ni膜(下地金属層)を形成した後、280度に加熱させていSn-Bi-Ag(85-10-5重量%)中にディップし、厚さ20μmの金属層を付着形成した。

【0030】

【発明の効果】請求項1記載の電子部品によると、金属層にPbを含まないので環境対策上好ましく、しかもSnにBiを含有したものであって適用対象が銅材のリードに限定されない。また、Biによって接着の役目を果たすSnの融点を下げることができ、低い温度で電子部品をプリント基板や回路基板に半田付けによって容易に取付けることができる。さらに、金属層に十分な機械的強度を持たせることができ、熱疲労に対しても劣化が少なく、プリント基板や回路基板に強固に半田付けでき、半田接合部分の信頼性を高めることができる。

【0031】請求項2記載の電子部品によると、金属層にPbを含まないので環境対策上好ましく、しかもSnにBiを含有したものであって適用対象が銅材のリードに限定されない。また、Biによって接着の役目を果た

すSnの融点を下げることができ、低い温度で電子部品をプリント基板や回路基板に半田付けによって容易に取付けることができる。また、金属層に十分な機械的強度を持たせることができ、熱疲労に対しても劣化が少なく、プリント基板や回路基板に強固に半田付けでき、半田接合部分の信頼性を高めることができる。さらに、金属層にAgとCuを含有させることで、半田付けが一層容易になる。

【0032】請求項3記載の電子部品によると、金属層にPbを含まないので環境対策上好ましく、しかもSnにBiを含有したものであって適用対象が銅材のリードに限定されない。また、Biによって接着の役目を果たすSnの融点を下げることができ、低い温度で電子部品をプリント基板や回路基板に半田付けによって容易に取付けることができる。また、金属層に十分な機械的強度を持たせることができ、熱疲労に対しても劣化が少なく、プリント基板や回路基板に強固に半田付けでき、半田接合部分の信頼性を高めることができる。さらに、金属層にAgとCuを含有させることで、半田付けが一層容易になる。

【0033】請求項4記載の電子部品によると、請求項1または請求項2または請求項3の効果に加え、金属層をCuもしくはNiからなる下地金属層上に形成したことで、経時変化の少ない接合を得ることができる。請求項5記載の電子部品の製造方法によると、電流密度が1.5A/dm²以下の電気メッキ法によって金属層を付着形成することにより、外部接続用電極リード線に付着する金属層の粒径が小さくなり、外部接続用電極リード線の回路基板やプリント基板への半田付けを容易に行うことができる。

【0034】請求項6記載の電子部品の製造方法によると、金属層の付着形成後にアニール処理を施すことにより、Snが素材に拡散して合金層が形成され、表面のSn濃度が低下しウイスカーを防止することができる。請求項7記載の電子部品の製造方法によると、外部接続用電極リード線への酸化を防ぐことができ、外部接続用電極リード線の回路基板やプリント基板への半田付けによる取付けを容易に行うことができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

40 【図1】この発明の電子部品の正面図である。

【図2】鉄系の材質におけるSn-Bi合金中のBi含有量と接合強度の関係を示す特性図である。

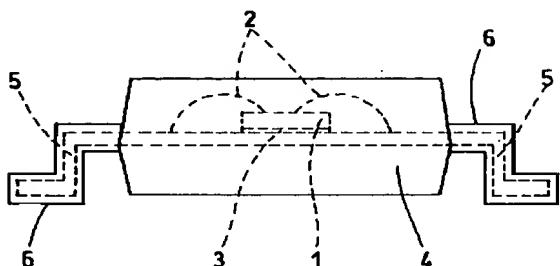
【図3】銅系の材質におけるSn-Bi合金中のBi含有量と接合強度の関係を示す特性図である。

【符号の説明】

5 外部接続用電極リード線

6 金属層

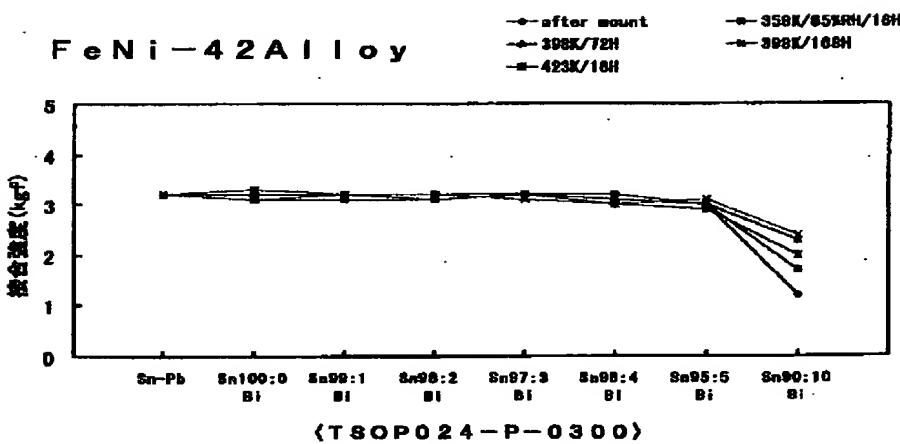
【図1】



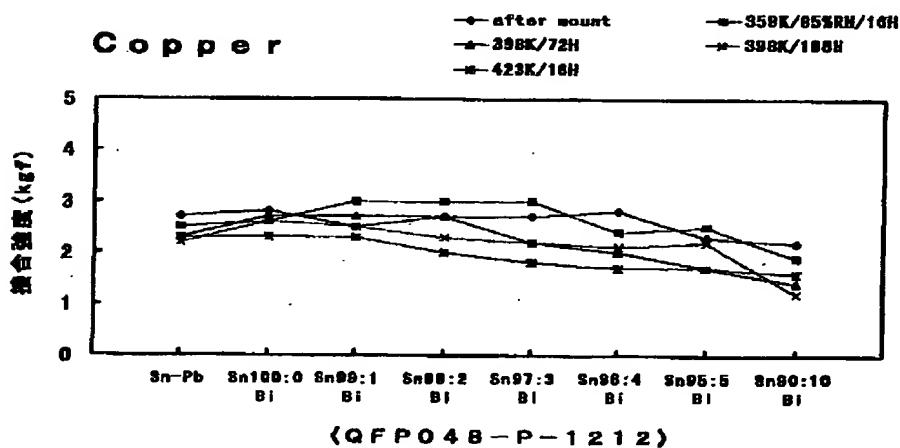
5 外部接続用電極リード線

6 金属性

【図2】

リフロー : 503K max
ペースト : 共晶

【図3】

リフロー : 503K max
ペースト : 共晶

フロントページの続き

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